Fair; colder.

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Men's Neglige Shirts 20 per cent., 30 per cent. and 50 per cent. off.

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Best Made. Ask your Grocer

IN COUGHLIN'S BEHALF.

Witnesses for the Defense Testify in

the Cronin Murder Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 .- Attorneys for the

State in the Coughlin trial to-day asked for

a reopening of their side of the case in or-

der that they might prove that the horse

which reporter Beck showed to Frank

Scanlan was the same horse he showed to

Mrs. Conklin, and which she identified as

the one that drove Cronin the night of

May 4. No objection was made and Mrs.

Conklin then testified that her husband had

seen the white horse when reporter Beck

brought it to their house. Mr. Conklin was

sent for to declare the identity of the white

The defense introduced Jos. R. Dunlop, ex-editor of the Chicago Times. He said

reporter Beck was in his employ in 1889,

and Judge Wing, attorney for the defense,

wanted to know if Beck was the same man

who fooled a jury and was sent to the in-

sane asylum and afterwards created a sen-

sation by circulating his reports. Dunlop admitted that it was the same Beck.

Dr. J. F. Todd, ex-county commissioner,

was the first regular witness introduced by

the defense. The case from Coughlin's

standpoint was begun by Dr. Todd detailing the appearance of Cronin's body at the autopsy. Judge Wing asked Todd if he

could, as a physician and surgeon, deter-

mine the cause of Cronin's death. Todd replied that he could not.

STATE BONDS STOLEN.

More of Treasurer Woodruff's Crooked

Work in Arkansas Comes to Light.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22 .- Another

sensational development occurred to-day in

the Arkansas State treasury. An Arkansas

State bond, issue of 1870, numbered 1883,

was presented to the State Treasurer for

redemption by local agents of the New

York holder. Its apparent face value and

interest was \$2,290. The State debt board,

comprising the Governor, Secretary of

and found the bond record to reveal that it

had been redeemed May 30, 1876. It was in-

dorsed by Wm. E. Woodruff and registered,

but the examination of the bond register

revealed the startling fact that the page

which should have contained this number,

with forty or fifty others, had been cut out

of the register. Governor Fishback ex-

presses the opinion that Woodruff stole these bonds from the treasury during his

administration and sold them. He urges

the calling in and reregistry of all out-standing evidence of indebtedness against

the State and the making it a felony to

hold any invalid evidence of State indebted-

ness. The bond was returned to the agents

IOWA A WET STATE.

Prohibitory Amendment to the Constitu-

tion Killed by the Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.-The Supreme

Court this morning affirmed its former de-

cision, holding that the prohibitory amend-

ment is not a part of the Constitution of

the State, having never been legally adopt-

ed. The case was brought before it in the

action of J. A. Harvey, the president of

the State Temperance Alliance, against W.

M. McFarland, Secretary of State. The de-

fendant refused to issue a certified copy of

the Constitution containing this provision,

on the ground that the Supreme Court had

decided it was not a part of the Constitution.

Plaintiff, therefore, practically asked and

brought an action for a writ of mandamus

to compel him to issue such copy, notwith-

standing the ruling of the court. Judge

Conrad refused to grant the writ, and the

former decision of the Supreme Court, as

well as that of the District Court, is af-

firmed. Since the suit was commenced the

State Temperance Alliance has ceased to

exist, and it is safe to say the prohibitory

amendment is now dead forever. This de-

cision leaves nothing of prohibition but the

statute, which will probably be repealed

OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

Bandits Evans and Morrell Reported to

Have Left America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.- An

afternoon paper publishes a statement that

the bandits Evans and Morrell are safely

out of the State and are sailing on the

high seas, free from pursuit. It is said

that Evans sent to a friend in Arizona

a narrative of his adventures after he es-

caped from the jail at Fresno. After cap-

turing a buggy, insteady of driving out

of town, as generally supposed, they drove to a siding of the Southern Pacific rail-road. Here the bandits entered a box car,

the door of which had been left open by

a brakeman, in consideration of \$20. The car had previously been stocked with pro-

visions. Galveston, Tex., was reached in

t few days, and from there they went to

Since then news has been received that

the bandits got to sea without attracting

suspicion, and the wide Atlantic now sep-

Mrs. Lease Not Through Yelling.

has written a number of letters to Popu-

lists throughout the State informing them

that she is preparing to hold seven meet-

ings in the State-one in each congressional

district-for the purpose of denouncing Gov-

ernor Lewelling and his administration. She gives no outline of her speech in her

letters, but it is presumed that if she car-

ries out her purpose she will make public

the alleged charges she has frequently al-

luded to recently that the administration

has been corrupt in handling the gambling

has been crookedness at the penitentiary.

evil in Wyandotte county, and that there

Carlisle's Action Condemned.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22.-Mary E. Lease

arates them from their pursuers.

New Orleans under the care of a friend

by the present Legislature.

and redemption refused.

State and State Treasurer, examined it

SPECIAL SLEEPER

olis daily at 11:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 7:45 a. m. Returning, this sleeper leaves St. Louis at 7:45 p. m., arrives at Indianapolis at 3.40 a. m., is placed on the spur track, and passengers not dis-turbed until 7 a. m.

The popular Southwestern Limited, with hotel, dining and sleeping cars, leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:40 a.m., and arrives at St. Louis at 7:30 p. m. Arrangements are made by which a special is made up at Indianapolis if this train from the East is over one hour late, so passengers via the Big Four Route can be assured of all Western connections.

For tickets and sleeping-car reservations call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue, and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

#### Monon Route. THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE,

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. -Cnicago Limited. Puliman vestibuled coaches, Parlor and Dining cars, daily, 12:01 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 6 p. m. No. 36-Chicago Night Express. Pullman vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily, 1:10 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m. No. 10-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 3:30 p. m.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 33—Vestibule, daily, 2:55 p. m. No. 35—Vestibule, daily, 3:25 a. m. No. 9-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 10:30 a. m. Pullman vestibule sleeper for Chicago

stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily. Ticket Offices, 26 South Illinois street and Union Station and Massachusetts avenue

#### Only ONE NIGHT on THE ROAD INDIANAPOLIS

JACKSONVILLE OR NEW ORLEANS.

# C., H. & D. R. R. DELAY IS DANGEROUS

Few persons live to middle age without learning by experience the truth of this old adage. In nothing has it been proved more disastrously than in the disposition of estates. A man or woman shrinks from making a will-puts it off and death comes.

Then the law steps in and makes a division which may be entirely different from what the owner of the property desired. Persons who were to be provided for get nothing, and perhaps a solemn duty has been neglected. All sorts of contingencies may occur. Distress and privation may come to those who were fully provided for in the mind of the dead man. It is unwise for any one to put off this Important duty. Make your will now and arrange your affairs as you wish, and when you name your executor let it be

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a corporation authorized by law to perform that function, and which will neither die, run away nor abandon the trust. Its afa year, and are always open to official in-

Office: No. 68 East Market Street.

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ARE YOU IN

You make a mistake if you are not. Publicity is necessary to business, and THE JOURNAL can sell you the right kindthe kind that will bring you trade NOW.

TRY THE JOURNAL.

# WAGON WHEAT 57c

#### LITTLE ROCK., Ark., Jan. 22.—The State central committee of the People's party to-day adopted resolutions condemning the ction of Secretary Carlisle in selling bonds, declaring that the Secretary has "exceeded ACME MILLING COMPANY, \$52 West Washington Street

# W. H. PECKHAM NAMED

An "Anti-Snap" Lawyer Nominated for Associate Justice.

Senator Hill Up in Arms Again and Threatening to Defeat His Enemy's Confirmation.

DIRTY WORK OF SPOILSMEN

Attempt of Democrats to Oust Professor Mendenhall.

Voorhees Too Busy to Help Aspirants for Postoffices-More of Gresham's Vindictiveness.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Senator Hill is up in arms against the President again. He spent this afternoon cleaning his guns, sharpening his knives, pointing the "tiger's" claws and laying in a stock of ammunition. Last week Mr. Hill won a victory after a long fight with the administration forces. The nomination of Hornblower to the Supreme Bench was then the bone of contention, and the boss of the "snappers" secured its rejection. Today President Cleveland sent to the Senate the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, an "anti-snapper," to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Hill was surprised. He did not expect the President to recover from his Hornblower defeat so quickly, and hardly thought the executive would have the temerity to name one of Senator's enemies. When nomination of Peckham was nounced Mr. Hill hurried about the floor holding consultations with members of the judiciary committee, who will be called on to pass upon the nomination before it is reported to the Senate. Senators generally thought when the nomination became known that Judge Peckham, of the Court of Appeals of New York, was the man, but Senator Hill explained that such was not the case, but that the present nominee was his brother. The indications are strong that the nomination will be opposed on the same grounds that Judge Hornblower was. Mr. Peckham is an independent in politics, and is said to have bolted the nomination of Senator Hill for Governor, both in 1885 and 1888. Neither of the New York Senators was consulted by the President

in making the selection. A dispatch from New York says: "Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham is a member of the law firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, He was informed of his nomination this afternoon and he was very much surprised, as the honor was entirely unsolicited. He declined to be interviewed in reference to the matter, and would not say whether he would accept the nomination or not. He has never held any office except that of district attorney in this county, to which position he was appointed by then Governor Grover Cleveland to fill the unexpired term of John McKeon, who died in office. Mr. Peckham only held this position for a few weeks, when he resigned and District Attorney Olney was appointed. His father, Rufus Peckham, who is now dead, was judge of the Court of Appeals and his brother, Rufus F. Peckham, is at present judge of the Court of Appeals of this State. Wheeler was born in Albany in 1834 and was educated at Union College. He graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1854 and went West to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where he practiced law until 1862, when he came East. He then became a member of the firm of Miller, Stoutenbergh & Peckham, which was afterwards changed to Miller & Peckham and since 1880 has been known as Miller, Peckham & Dixon. He first became prominent during the Tweed

trial, when he was associate counsel on behalf of the city. He is president of the bar association and is a prominent anti-Many litigants hope the Senate will not delay confirmation of Peckham's appointment. There are now twenty-two cases on the docket of the Supreme Court, some of which have been side-tracked since the beginning of the October term, waiting the advent to the bench of a successor to Justice Blatchford. The list includes the most important cases of the term, in which the hearings have been deferred at the suggestion of the court, or the request of attorneys for the judgment of a full bench. Most of them hinge on interpretations of constitutional law, on which it is essential that he opinions of every justice should be recorded. Railroad interests and the interstate-commerce laws play an important part. Two patent cases, on the decision of which large money interests are resting, are those of the Singer Manufacturing Company, the sewing-machine house, against the June Manufacturing Company and George P. Bent, parties sued for alleged infringements upon some of the Singer pat-Interesting questions pertaining to ratiroad land grants are involved in suits between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Montana authorities, appealed from the United States Circuit Court of Montana, and one brought by the railroad company against the auditor of Kidder county, North Dakota. The Interstate-commerce Commission has a suit against W P. Brinson, from the Northern district of Illinois, which will be pushed by Attorneygeneral Olney and ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. The distribution of funds of "the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," better known as the Mormon Church, which are in the hands of the government, awaits the de cision of the Supreme Court on the legality of the proceedings. Eminent Texas attorneys, among them Senator Coke and Representative Culberson, are employed in the case of John R. Reagan et al. against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of that State. There are two suits pending of the Pittsburg and Southern Coal Company against Louisiana; two suits of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad against Victor M. Backus et al., and one of the Indianapolis & Vincennes rail road against the same, known as the Indiana tax cases; railroad case of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and several other important cases. Because of these cases the justices of the Supreme Court brought their influence to bear on the Senate to hasten action on the nomination of Mr. Hornblower, and they are most anxious to see the vacancy in

# their tribunal filled.

GRESHAM'S MALICE. Shown by His Refusal to Pay an Attache of the Bering Sea Court.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Malice, vindictiveness and blunder seems to be leading characteristics of the State Department as engineered by Mr. Gresham. The Hawalian episode is one example, and the action of the department in regard to the accounts of the Bering sea commission is another. It will be recalled that as soon as this administration assumed centrol of affairs there were vague mutterings of "crookedness," "over charges," etc., intended to reflect on not only the actions of Secretary of State John W. Foster and President Harrison, but those who were drawing emoluments of whatsoever character from this government in connection with the Bering sea arbitration. Secretary Gresham, in spite of the fact that he was raised in the same community with and had a great many years been an intimate friend of Gen. John W. Foster, and this friendship had continued up to the time of President Cleveland's last inauguration, gave all sorts of encouragement to the unjust rumors put in circulation about the pay and work of Representative David B. Henderson, of Iowa,

retary Gresham and his immediate predc-cessor been old-time enemies, instead of lifelong friends, the reports emanating from the State Department with a view to re-flecting on the personal and official char-acter of the late administration would not have been more bitter. There was talk for sometime of recalling all of those connected with the commission except the commissioners themselves.

The criticisms passed on the attaches of the United States contingent by representatives

United States contingent by representatives of this administration not only hampered our representatives in Paris, but were enough, had they been true, to have condemned them to a felon's cell. There is no doubt that it was all done for political effect. The impression prevailed at the State Department that "a good political point" could be made against the Republican administration by circulating reports against the character of our people in Paris and those who had sent them there. had sent them there.

An army paymaster had been detailed to

an army paymaster had been detailed to pay our commissioners and others attached to their work, but under the law it was necessary for the Controller of the Treasury Department to pass on the vouchers. Secretary of State Foster had drawn that section of the law making the appropria-tion, and he had drawn it so that it was not necessary to file vouchers in detail. There was a good deal of discretionary power lodged in the paymaster. All of the accounts were paid and the vouchers sent to the Treasury Department, as a mere formality, with one exception, that of Francoise Jones, one of the clerks, and an interpreter sent from Washington with the commission. By some hook or crook Mr. Jones's vouchers did not reach the Treasury Department with those of the other attaches and our commissioners and counsel. The Controller, a Denocrat, of course, promptly passed on the vouchers of the paymaster received, as all were in proper form and correct, but he appears to have received some sort of instructions from the State Department respecting the bills before he received the vouchers of Mr. Jones. The latter have been held up, and Mr. Jones has been informed that he must present an itemized statement of all of his expenses-railroad and other fare, hotel bills, hack, street car and other ex-penses-before his vouchers can be finally

This action shows how eager were certain officials at the State Department to smirch those who were sent on that commission. They did not know the fact that Jones's accounts stood upon the same basis as those of the commissioners, counsel and others whose vouchers were promptly passed upon. Jones was hired and paid under the same law, and it has been found good, and there is no appeal, Justice Haran, Senator Morgan, ex-Secretary Foster, Phelps and others will have to present itemized statements of their expenses, and this, they say, will be a physical impossibility. It looks as though malice and vindictiveness had gone to seed at the State Department.

#### INDIANA POSTMASTERS.

Voorhess Too Busy to Attend to Changes-Thompson Probably Safe.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-A new postmaster for New Castle is soon expected. The term of the Republican incumbent expired on the 8th inst. and the unterrified at the seat of Henry county are unable to understand why Senator Voorhees has not had a Democrat named for the position. It is understood that Samuel Arnold is to get the office, it being reported that Senator Voorhees has recommended his appointment, but the Senator says he is so engrossed with affairs in Congress that he cannot press the appointment. The Senator really expects a new postmaster for Indianapolis to be named soon, but the opin-ion was expressed at the Postoffice Department that no change would be made in the Indianapolis office till the four years of Postmaster Thompson had expired. New postmasters for Shelbyville and Winchester are expected soon. In these offices, as with that of Indianapolis, action is de-layed at the hands of the President.

#### Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Allensville, Switzerland county, M. V. Turner, vice Ella Myers, resigned; Curtisville, Tipton county, J. B. Colvin, vice Lewis Land, removed; Jamestown, Boone county, A. T. Gardner, vice O. W. Buch, removed. James M. Ferris was appointed postmaster at Edwardsville, Warren county, Ohio, and Caroline G. Hieatt at Shandon, Butler county, Ohio.

# BACKED BY UNCLE SAM.

Senator Morgan Introduces a Bill to Aid the Nicaraguan Canal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-A bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Morgan today for the amendment of the charter of the Nicaragua Canal Company provides that the capital stock of the company shall consist of a million shares of \$100 each. All the stock heretofore issued by the company is to be called in and canceled, and all the bonds heretofore issued redeemed and canceled and all obligations satisfied. The company is authorized to issue new bonds to the amount of \$70,000,000, to run for sixty years, but redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years. The bonds are to draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent., and to be issued from the United States treasury. A provision in the bill restricts the issue of bonds to \$30,000,000 before the 1st of July. 1897, and authorizes the President of the United States, prior to that time, to suspend the issue of bonds, which suspension shall remain in force until Congress may otherwise direct The bill provides that all the property of the company shall be held as security for the payment of the bonds. The payment of the bonds, principal and interest, is to be guaranteed by the United States. If default is made in the payment of interest before the canal is put in operation the President of the United States can foreclose upon written order. Of the capital stock \$70,000,000 is to be issued to the United States in consideration of its guarantee of the bonds of the company, \$6,000,000 is to be issued to the government of Nicaragua, \$1,500,000 to Costa Rica, and the remaining \$22,500,000 is to be disposed of by the company. Of this amount \$6,500,000 is to be ssued in payment of the expenditures already made on the canal. The company is authorized to offer the remaining sixteen

# OUTRAGE ON SCIENCE.

than the par value.

million dollars' worth of stock for sale

and to use the proceeds exclusively for

the construction of the canal. The com-

pany is prohibited from selling any of the

stock, except for cash, or at a less price

Effort to Give Profesor Mendenhall's Place to a Democratic Politician. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Strenuous efforts are being made to secure the removal of Professor Mendenhall, who is at the head of the coast and geodetic survey. Professor Mendenhall is a former resident of Indiana, having for some time prior to his coming here resided at Terre Haute, where he was president of Rose Polytechnic Institute. At first it was charged that there were irregularities in the accounts of the survey, but examination found everything in perfect and honest order. Then the spoilsmen began to weaken his position by removing his assistant and subordinates indiscriminately without consulting him, and placing in the positions occupied by scientific and efficeint men poli-ticians from the Democratic party who knew nothing about the work of the office, and cared less. Professor Mendenhall pro-tested against displacing efficient men for politicians, but his protests were unheeded. Now the Professor himself is to be removed, if possible, on charges which are being hatched upon partisan lines in the Treasury Department. It is the purpose to appoint a Democratic politician from Pennsylvania to his piace.

#### Mexican Bandits in Danger. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Gen. A. D. Mc-

Cook has been notified of a telegram received by the War Department from the Mexican government giving the warning of an apprehended raid across the border into New Mexico. General McCook replies that troops are stationed south of Silver City and Fort Bayard, where no bandits can cross the border without discovery. If any attempt is made the bandits will be captured or worse will happen.

Wilson Better; Henderson Still Low.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- The condition of Chairman Wilson was so improved that he was able to go out to-day and attend a meeting of the ways and means committee and also take part in the House proceedings. set a precedent which is a menace to the Nation."

those whom Secretary Foster and President remains in an almost critical condition and the blood is impure, you have headache, there is little doubt now that he will have with the Bering sea arbitration. Had Sector to undergo another amputation of his leg.

Chairman Wilson said this morning that he hoped to be able to hold out another seven days, which would wind up the tariff bill in the House, but acknowledged that he would probably have to turn the bill over to one of his colleagues on the committee and go away.

Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The President to-day signed the following bills: To amend an act granting to the Aransas Pass Harbor Company the right to improve Aransas pass; to amend an act relative to the inspection of iron or steel boiler plates; to amend an act authorizing the New Orleans, Natchez & Fort Scott Railroad Company to construct two bridges across Bouf river, La.; to authorize the construction and maintenance of dams across Kansas river within Shawnee county, Kansas; granting certain lands to Arizona; extending the time for the construction of the Choctaw railway; for the establishment of a light and fog signal station near Butter Flats, New Bedford; to amend an act so as to require original receipts for deposits of postmasters to be sent to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Depart-

McNagny Failed to See Hoke Smith.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The Indiana Democrats who favor the appointment of a State pension agent from the Fort Wayne district failed again to get together to-day for the purpose of calling on the President recommend Spencer or Reese. Senator Voorhees, plea of "too busy with sena-torial work." Representative McNagny attempted, however, to see Hoke Smith, with a view to having him change his position against Spencer. The Union soldiers' enemy was not accessible, and so Mr. Mc-Nagny will have to call again. Efforts will be made to induce the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw his demand that the man appointed to the Indiana pension agency shall have a service record of not less than three years, before the Hoosiers call on the President.

Less Money for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- Representative O'Neil, of Massachusetts, chairman of the subcommittee of the appropriation committee, says his committee has not met since last Tuesday and the report that it has or will report a reduction in the pension propriations of \$30,000,000 is erroneous. Mr. O'Neil says, however, that the subcommittee will pursue the policy of the committee in keeping appropriations down to the lowest possible point, and the pension appropriation probably will be \$15,000,000 less than last year.

Must Make Daily Reports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular in regard to absences on account of sickness or other cause that will cause some annovance among the employes in the Treasury Department. It provides that hereafter heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions in the department shall make daily report to the appointment division in the cases of ab-sence on account of sickness or other cause on the part of the employes in their respective places.

#### General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Max Minte, of Cambridge City, placed his application papers on file with the Treasury Department to-day for a special agency of that depart-

E. Marsh, of Greenfield, is at the Randall Senator Voorhees introduced a bill to-day to increase the pension of William H. Rulliam, who served in Company G, One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, to \$22 a month.

Hon. Charles T. Doxie and Mrs. Doxie, of Anderson, are in the city from a business trip to New York. They are at the Arlington. They go to Pittsburg on Wednesday, and thence home.

### LIVELY CHURCH WAR

"Radicals" and "Liberals" Engage in an Unseemly Row.

Several Persons, Including a Preacher, Seriously Injured-Warrants Issued on Charges of Riot, Etc.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Jan. 22.-For some time past the rival factions of the United Brethren Valley Church, in Bloomfield township, this county, have been contending for possession of the church. Early last December the "radicals" went to the church, took forcible possession, and placed a new lock on the door. Last Thursday the "liberals" went in a body to the church, took possession, put on a lock of their own, and, fully armed, equipped and supporting a commissary department well supplied with provisions, went into camp to guard the property. They were fully prepared to prevent being routed by a surprise attack, and gave notice to the "radicals" that they proposed to hold the fort against any and all comers. For two days and nights the "liberals" lay on their arms waiting until late Saturday night. And they did not wait in vain. The "radicals" got reinforcements from Erie county and, close upon the advent of the Sabbath morning, they came down in force to capture their church. A regular riot followed, and a number of the participants were seriously injured, among them Rev. Harvey Earl, William Oakes, Chauncey Lee, and his aged father. The fight finally ended in a draw, with the "liberals" still in possession of the church. Informations have been made before Squire Miller against the leaders of the "radicals" and warrants issued. The charges are riot, assault with intent to kill, etc. Both sides are terribly wrought up, and further violence is expected.

# CROOKED WORK IN MICHIGAN.

Votes on Amendments to the Salary Law Changed by Officials.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 22.-Suspicions of a purpose on somebody's part to reverse the will of the people in the series of mistakes made in figuring the vote on the State salaries amendments are gaining ground. Democrats have been enjoying the Republican's discomfiture over the developments up to this afternoon, when it developed that the Democratic Attorney-general Ellis has for nearly three years been drawing \$1,700 annually beyond what he was entitled to. In 1891 the Democratic Legislature submitted the question of increasing the Attorney general's salary from \$800 to \$2,500. At the spring election it was declared carried by 1300. An examination of the returns from Gogebic county proves that the figures were tampered with and increased in Ellis's favor about 1,000, while the returns from Gratiot county, which gave a heavy majority against the increase, were not counted.

# MAJOR CALKINS ILL.

The Well Known Indianian Reported to Be Dying at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 22.-Judge William H. Calkins, ex-Congressman from Indiana, who was defeated for Governor of Indiana by Isaac P. Gray in 1884, is reported to be dying at his home in this city of a complication of diseases. He has been Ill for a number of weeks. His daughter, now in Rome, Italy, has been cabled to return at once. Judge Calkins was defeated for United States Senator by Watson C. Squire three years ago. He has been practicing law since coming here five years ago. He is regarded as one of the best lawyers

# Is Your Liver Out of Order?

Then is your whole system deranged. The blood is impure, you have headache,

Abolished by the House on Motion of McRae of Arkansas.

Some Republicans Refused to Vote and the Radical Democrats Had Things

Their Own Way, 135 to 69.

REFINED SUGAR TO BE FREE

Duty Taken Off by a Purely Democratic Vote of 137 to 52.

Income Tax Scheme Changed and Made More Strict as to Corporations, at Mr. Bynum's Suggestion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The bounty on sugar must go at once. Such was the edict of the House of Representatives this afternoon. The ways and means committee's scheme of slow death did not please the majority, and an amendment offered by Mr. McRae to abolish the bounty when the Wilson tariff bill takes effect was carried by the surprising vote of 135 to 69. It was also decided to kill the refining industry by placing refined sugar on the free list. A motion to that effect was carried by a vote of 137 to 52. Before the close of the day, however, the Republicans got the majority into such a tangle that Mr. Wilson was compelled to take a breathing spell to find "where he was at."

When the House went into committee of the whole this morning the first amendment offered was one by Mr. McRae to abolish entirely the sugar bounty. In support of his amendment Mr. McRae said that it proposed to abolish entirely the sugar bounty and leave sugar on the free list, where it was placed by the McKinley law. A time when the treasury was bankrupt and the Secretary of the Treasury was proposing to borrow money at 5 per cent. interest was no time to pay a special bounty to any interest. He had no personal feeling against the section of the country to be affected, but he did not conceive that a Democratic Congress would perpetuate this, the most vicious provision of the McKinley bill. The bounty would cost the people of the country, said Mr. McRae, as it stood, \$50,000,000. The bounty last year cost \$10,000,000. He contended that the bounty was unconstitutional and un-

Democratic, and should be abolished. Mr. Meikeljohn offered as an amendment to that of Mr. McRae the sugar bounty provision of the McKinley law. The bounty provision of the McKinley law, he said, had been passed to afford an opportunity for American capital. The purpose of that act had been fulfilled. It had resulted in a vast investment of capital-\$150,000,000 in Louisiana, \$15,000,000 in California and \$10,-000,000 in Florida. If the provisions of the Wilson bill were passed this great industry will be destroyed and we will be placed at the mercy of foreign producers of sugar, at the same time giving to the Sugar Trust a protection of 50 per cent., or one-quarter of 1 cent on every pound of refined sugar. Mr. Dockery offered as a substitute for both amendments a proposition to abolish the bounty on sugar and place refined and raw sugar on the free list. If there was anything, said Mr. Dockery, on which he thought the Democracy wanted unity it was opposition to this bounty. The beet, sorghum and maple sugar bounties were petit larceny, while the bounty on cane sugar rose to the dignity of grand larceny. Mr. Boatner wanted to know why Mr. Dockery did not strike down all duty and all protection on cotton and woolen goods and all other articles and place them on the free list. The latter replied that all reform could not be accomplished in a day. The farmers who followed the plough did not demand a bounty on wheat or corn. All they wanted was an equal chance in

the race of life. CANNON FOR FREE SUGAR. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, supported Mr. Meikeljohn's amendment. The free-sugar clause of the McKinley bill has saved the people of the country, rich and poor alike, annually, from \$1 to \$1.25 per capita. It was now proposed to throw away the revenue, starve the industry in this country and ultimately cause the price to advance to the American consumer. If the Democrats were honest why was not this revenue article placed on the dutiable list? That would be in line with a tariff for revenue

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, supported the bounty provision of the Wilson Mr. Price then took the floor to make

the principal speech in behalf of the Louislana sugar interests. Coming from Louisiana and from a district particularly identified with the cane sugar industry, he begged the indulgence of the House while he recounted the history of that industry. He traced it step by step. In 1789, before Louisiana became a State of the Union, the duty was laid. The industry grew until 1860, when it reached 150,000 hogsheads. The civil war with its devastation ruined it, and in 1854 but 10,000 hogsheads were produced. After the war the people of Louisiana went to work under a revenue duty of 2 cents to rebuild their industry, and in 1890 the production had reached that of 1860, and was 160,000. The policy of the government was then changed over the protest of every Representative in Louisiana, and a bounty of 2 cents per pound was substituted for the duty. This industry remained undisturbed, and the production increased to over 500,000 hogsheads. To abolish this bounty now would crush that industry and bring poverty and distress not only to the sugar planters, but to those interests benefited as distributing agents.

Mr. Harter was recognized at this point and offered a substitute for the proposed amendments, that of Mr. Dockery having been withdrawn, to abolish the bounty and substitute a duty of 1 cent per pound to be increased to 2 cents from such countries as levied an export duty. GEAR APPLAUDED.

Mr. Gear rose from his seat and was recognized at the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Harter's amendment. As the Chair recognized him the Republican side broke into cheers, which were quickly taken up on the Democratic side, and for several minutes the demonstration continued. Mr. Gear offered an amendment to make a reduction of the bounty, beginning 1898, instead of 1895. He explained the effect of the free sugar and sugar bounty provisions of the McKinley law. Free sugar, he said, saved the people of the country \$170,000,000, and had increased the consumption of sugar from fifty to sixty pounds per capita. Mr. Bryan, in support of the bounty provision of the Wilson bill, denied the right of any Congress to bind future Congresses. The Fifty-first Congress could not bind Congress for fifteen years to continue the bounty. If it could it could have bound Congress for a hundred years. As a matter of fact, he doubted whether the Fiftyfirst Congress could raise a moral obligation of any kind. (Laughter.) Instead of replacing the duty on sugar and thus taxing the consumer of sugar in the United States he favored giving the people the benefit of free sugar and raising the revenue from an income tax.

At this point, on motion of Mr. Turner, the committee rose and the Speaker laid before the House the special message of the President transmitting additional Hawailan correspondence. After it had been read and referred, and the Speaker had subdued Mr. Boutelle, as noted elsewhere, the tariff debate was resumed under an agreement to extend the time of the sugar bounty discussion till 4:15 p. m.

Mr. Dingley and Mr. Mercer supported the present bounty, and Mr. Tarsney de-fended the bounty provision of the Wilson

Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, was then recognized, and offered an amendment to